2019 JUN 26 PM 3: 03

## **2018 CERTIFICATION**

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

		wh of Kenova
		Public Water System Name
	List PWS ID #e fo	006 00 15
Th	ne Federal Safe Drinking Water A at (SDW)	or all Community Water Systems included in this CCR
req	ust be mailed or delivered to the customers, quest. Make sure you follow the proper pro-	requires each Community Public Water System (PWS) to develop and distribut customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, this CCI published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon cedures when distributing the CCR. You must email, fax (but not preferred) to the MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.
X	Customers were informed of availabi	ility of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
	□ 🔀 Advertisement in	n local paper (Attach copy of advertisement)
	☐ On water bills (A	Attach copy of bill)
	☐ ☐ Email message (	Email the message to the address below)
	Other	
	Date(s) customers were informed:	6/2//2019 / /2019 / /2019
	CCR was distributed by U.S. Posta methods used	al Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery
	Date Mailed/Distributed:/	1
	CCR was distributed by Email (Email	MSDH a copy) Date Emailed: / /2019
	☐ ☐ As a URL	(Provide Direct URL)
	☐ As an attachment	( Contract States Only)
		body of the email message
<b>¤</b>	Date Published: 6/21/19	
	CCR was posted in public places. (And	ach list of locations) Date Posted: / / 2019
24	CCR was posted on a publicly accessib	ple internet site at the following address:
here bove and co	TIFICATION  by certify that the CCR has been distributed and that I used distribution methods allowed correct and is consistent with the water quality rath, Bureau of Public Water Supply  May Lower Supply  Constitution of President, Mayor, Owner, Administration of President (President Control of President Control of P	I to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true monitoring data provided to the PWS officials by the Mississippi State Department  [-24-19]
		Date
	Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)	on options (Select one method ONLY)
	MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700	Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov
	Jackson, MS 39215	Fax: (601) 576 - 7800  **Not a preferred method due to poor clarity**

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2019!

21

## 2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2019 JUN 13 AM 9: 35 Town of Renova PWS#: 0060015 June 2019

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Town of Renova have received lower rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact mayor Harvey Green at 662.843.8233. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Wednesday of the month at 6:00 PM at 1339 Old Highway 61, Renova.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2018. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2018, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) — The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

2-4-1	T			TEST RESU	JLTS			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination

Total Coliform     Bacteria	N	Augu	st	Monitor	ing		NA I		0				
bacteria										P	esence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environmen	
Inorganic	Cont	aminan	ts										
10. Barium	N	N 2018		.0037	No Rango	No Range							
13. Chromium	- N						ppm		2		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits		
14. Copper	N N	2018	7+	7.8	No Range		ppb		100	10	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits		
16. Fluoride	N	2015/1	/ <i>*</i>	.9	0		ppm		1.3	AL=1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives		
17. Lead				.23	No Range		ppm		4		4 Erosion of natura	from fertilizer and	
	N	2015/1		1	0	0			0	AL=1	Corrosion of hou systems, erosion	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural	
Disinfectio	n By-	Product	ts								deposits		
32. TTHM Total rihalomethanes]	N	2014*	3.6	61	No Range	ppb		0		80	By-product of drinki chlorination.	ng water	
Chlorine	N	2018	1.1		.5 – 1.2	ppm		0	MRD	L = 4	Water additive used	to control	

Microbiological Contaminants:

(1) Total Coliform/E Coli. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

In August 2018 we received a monitoring violation for not taking the requested number of samples. The requirements to lift the violation has been met and the system is back in compliance.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The Town of Renova works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

## PROOF OF PUBLICATION

## STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, COUNTY OF BOLIVAR.

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority in and for the County of Bolivar, State of Mississippi, DIANE MAKAMSON, Publisher of THE BOLIVAR COMMERCIAL, daily newspaper and published in the City of Cleveland, in said Country and State who, on oath, deposes and says that The Bolivar Commercial is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Senate Bill No. 203 enacted at the regular session of the Mississippi Legislature of 1948, amending Section 1958 of the Miss. Code of 1942, and that the publication of which the instrument annexed is a true copy, was published in said paper, to wit:

In Volume 103 No. 4	19 Dated June 21	20 19							
In Volume No	Dated	20							
In Volume No	Dated	20							
In Volume No	Dated	20							
In Volume No	Dated	20							
In Volume No	Dated	20							
and that said newspaper "has been established for at least twelve months next prior to the first publication" of this notice.									
OQ.	auchanama	Publisher							
Sworn to and subscribed before me this the									
day of June		ELL Bell							
My Commission expires	A HOLLAND	20 <u>20</u>							
Publishers's Fee \$	0 ************************************	N76							